NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price $2 per Annum*—$1 *in Advance*.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1814. [Vol. [illegible]

Almanacks, For 1814.

For Sale by
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
BY the Gross, Dozen or Single, at the Publishers prices.

Stationary and School-Books,

Of every description, furnished (*whole-sale and retail*,) by R. & B. at their usual moderate prices.

NEW GEOGRAPHY.

Just received and for sale as above,
A new Introduction to Geography; With an Atlas, by J. A. Cummings.
Price $1 50.
Such is the superior merit of this excellent book, that we are confident it will soon take the place of other works.

Writing-Paper.

Also, just received,
SIXTY Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER.—And 150 Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices.
November 26, 1813.

NOTES,

OF the BANKS in this Town, printed on *STAMPED PAPER*, will be for sale at this Office.
January 1, 1814.

Christopher Fowler

Has for sale.
7000 bushels St. Ubes SALT.
2000 bushels Cadiz Do.
200 barrels superfine FLOUR.
Newport, Dec. 31.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Offer at private sale,
220 Boxes brown Havanna SUGARS.
48 Barrels do. Do.
118 Hhds. & 10 tierces MOLASSES.
Received per Spanish brig *Lopez y Mina*, from Havanna.
Newport, Dec. 31.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer for sale,
46 Quarter casks Madeira WINE, 6 years old
7 half pipes do do
2 pipes Cognac Brandy
60 barrels superfine New-York Flour.
4 tons Logwood
25 hhds pure West-India Rum, 2d proof
91 hhds Muscovado }
60 bbls ditto } *SUGARS.*
15 hhds & 36 bbls clayed }
17 Hogsheads Molasses
260 pieces short Nankins.
Newport, Dec. 31.

Harvey Sessions,

No. 182, *Thames-street.*

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of Imported DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season—*Also*, an extensive assortment of American manufactured Goods, consisting of common and fine Broadcloths, vestings, union cloths for pantaloons, olive and black plain velvets, ginghams, 4-4 and 7-4 shawls, fine white jeans, bedticks from 3s to 5s6 per yard, 3000 yards shirtings from No. 5 to 45, 6-4 sheetings some very fine, 3-4 & 4-4 checks, every kind of Cotton yarn of a superior quality, cotton threads of various colours, 400 yards cotton and wool flannel, 400 yards brown towcloth, 30 doz yarn hose, all of which will be sold as low for cash as can be purchased in this state.
Just received, An assortment of elegant Imitation Shawls.
N. B.—All those whose Accounts and Notes have been standing more than six months, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
Newport, Oct. 27.

40,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE!!!

Washington Monument Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	40,000
1	do of	20,000
1	do of	20,000
2	do of	10,000
5	do of	5,000
15	do of	1,000
20	do of	500

Besides several of 100, 50, &c. &c. &c
The Drawing of the above splendid Lottery, will commence in March, and end in June next.—Orders for Whole Half and Quarte Tickets, will receive immediate attention at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who has procured for his Friends, High Prizes, in about two Years, to more than 40,000 Dollars amount.
Exchange & Lottery Office, Dec. 17th, 1813. } tf

Grand Lottery.

PLYMOUTH BEACH,
Third Class.

20,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

WILL begin to draw January 6th, in Boston.—Orders for Tickets received by J. C. SHAW, who will receive the Managers List, blanks and prizes, twice in a week, of all numbers ordered by him, during the drawing.—A correct Register will be kept, and information given, as to the fate of all numbers obtained through his agency.
Now is the time to make a Fortune, with a little Money!—
Call at the Lottery Office, and you can be informed of the *Ways and Means*.
JOSIAH C. SHAW.
Lottery Office, Dec. 17. tf.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ,

Offer for sale, at No. 72, Thames-street
396 boxes brown SUGARS, of a very superior quality.
100 do. white Ditto
10,000 lbs spanish Tobacco
70 hhds. retailing Molasses
2 tons Logwood
6000 lbs. Coffee
800 barrels Philadelphia and New-York Flour.
40 do Turpentine
A quantity of Cordage.
Also, A few barrels mess and prime Beef.
Newport: Dec. 31.

Newport Insurance Company.

A THIRD Dividend of the capital stock of said Company, will be declared, and payable on MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1814, and on each succeeding day, during Bank hours, until paid, to such persons as are stockholders on the Books of said company, or to their legal representatives.
CHRIS'R FOWLER, }
JOHN L. BOSS, } Committee.
JONATHAN BOWEN, }
Newport, Dec. 24.

Brandy.

TWELVE Pipes 4th proof Cognac BRANDY, of the Viper's Cargo, just received and for sale by
RICHMOND & ROGERS.
Newport, Nov. 20.

STRAYED

INTO the enclosure of the Subscriber, a young HEIFER.—The owner proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to
JAMES CHASE.
Middletown, 31st of 12th mo.

FOR SALE,

FOUR Shares in the BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.—Apply to
PELEG T. EASTON.
Newport, Dec. 17.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE IN SECRET SESSION ON THE EMBARGO.
DECEMBER, 1813.

MR. STOCKTON.

MR. *Chairman*—Being utterly opposed to this bill in all its principles and details—believing that its provisions are not only destructive of the prosperity, but hostile to the liberties of this people—I deem it an indispensable duty to call for the solemn decision of the committee upon its merits, by moving that the first section be stricken out. It is with unfeigned and extreme reluctance that I have imposed this task upon myself; it is always irksome to me to take a part in debates here, because I know but too well that any interference of this side of the house, in measures agreed upon by the other, *is useless*. It is, moreover, manifest to me, that it has been resolved by the majority, that this bill in all its deformity *shall pass*—that no exertion of ours can arrest its progress, or amend its defects. It is just, however, that responsibility should attach to those gentlemen by whose votes it may be enacted. I consider myself bound to protest against its passage, and to defend, however unsuccessfully, the rights and interests of those who sent me here, now most unjustly and unnecessarily attacked; I shall not, however, detain you long, but will endeavour to express myself in as few words as I can use, so as to be understood. This measure is now brought forward as *a war measure*,—*as such* it has been recommended to us by the president—*as such* it has been defended by the gentlemen of the majority in the very limited explanations which they have condescended to give us—It is asserted, that our citizens, forgetful of the duty which they owe to their country, now engaged in war, traiterously supply the enemy with provisions, and thereby enable him to carry on the war—that by the aid of this bill, the war will be shortened, and brought to a speedy close; that if it is not enacted into a law, the enemy will continue to be supplied, and thereby be enabled to continue the war as long as he shall see fit. This, sir, is specious reasoning; and if I believed the *premises* upon which it rests, or had any confidence in the *conclusion* drawn, I would vote for all those parts of the bill that I consider to be constitutional—for there is nothing which I could legally do, that I would not do, to bring this war to a speedy close—But I do not believe the fact asserted, nor the deduction made from it, supposing it to be true. Let us then examine this subject as it is placed before us, first in point of fact, and then consider whether the *professed object* "to shorten the war" will probably be effected by it—I understand the assertion to be, that our citizens supply the enemy with provisions, directly and criminally; it is not simply that the enemy are fed by the provisions from this country, in the course of its neutral commerce, but that they are supplied by a direct, illegal and corrupt traffic, kept up with them in defiance of the law.—This is a high and weighty charge; and before we find our *constituents* guilty of it, and proceed to *judgment* and *punishment*, we ought to require, and be furnished with palpable proof of its truth.—Now there is not a particle of testimony before us to support the assertion—Does any member know the fact to be so, on his own knowledge; if he does, let him say so. No gentleman has pretended to have any personal knowledge of the fact, we must, therefore, look to some other quarter for the evidence of its existence—But I may be answered, that the President has given us the necessary information—true it is, that in his confidential message, he has assumed the fact; but he has not deigned to furnish this house with the proof upon which he has hazarded the assertion—And yesterday, when an honorable gentleman from New-York, (Mr Oakley) moved that we should respectfully apply to the President to lay before us the evidence in his possession, this request, though highly proper and reasonable, was denied by the majority. Shall then presidential assertion, stand for full proof, in a case like this? Does it comport with the justice, with the honorable independence of this house, to proceed to condemnation and punishment, to be inflicted on the community whom we represent, and of whose rights and character we are the guardians, upon no other ground than executive communication—I think not. *There was a time when the gentlemen on the other side thought and acted differently. Then, jealousy of executive power and influence, carried even to the extreme, was a [illegible] virtue*—*But now* the satisfaction which [illegible] information on so interesting a subject we would have given to us and to our constituents, has been held not worth the delay of a few hours—And when we return to our people, and it shall be demanded of us upon what proof we convicted them—the only answer which we shall be able to render will be, *that the President told us that they were trading with the enemy.*

Information on this point was all important—to enable us to ascertain the extent and character of the alledged traffic. For myself I must say, that I do not believe that it has ever been carried on to such an extent as would have any operation on the war. On a small scale, contributing perhaps to the comfort of the naval commanders of the enemy on our coast, it may have been done. That the enemy should entice the poor people who inhabit the sea coast, to furnish him with vegetables, poultry and small articles of this sort was to be expected. Nor can the act of yielding to the temptation of a high price be justly considered either unnatural or highly criminal; when we reflect upon the unprotected state in which those people have been left. And remember that if such articles are not furnished *voluntarily*, they might and certainly would be taken *forcibly*.—And shall we destroy what remains of the commerce of this great community for such a cause as this? If then there is no evidence before us of the fact, shall we presume it? No, we ought not—I do not believe, I will not suffer myself to believe (in the absence of testimony and personal knowledge) that the citizens of this country supply the enemy with the means of carrying the war on our coasts. I consider the accusation as unfounded; and instead of acting upon it as a truth, will unless I have further information, repel it as false.

Let me ask if this unlawful traffic has been carried on the enormous extent contended for, why have the laws been permitted to slumber over it. Why has not the criminal (as my hon. friend from New-York Mr. Grosvenor, said yesterday) been exposed, arraigned, punished and disgraced. There has not been a conviction to my knowledge for this offence within the limits of the United States. Surely our government with its tribe of officers and dependants, would have discovered the guilty. Had the guilt have been committed, our independent courts and jurymen would have punished the offender. The offence then must have been rarely committed, if it ever has been committed.

In New-Jersey, there are as many facilities for carrying on this commerce as any where. We have a sea board extending from the Capes of Delaware, to Sandy Hook, inhabited by many poor people, along which the British squadron has been cruising from the time when war was first declared. But I have never heard, nor do I believe, that the enemy has received from New-Jersey any supplies important in the war. Tho' it is very likely that he may have obtained some accommodation of the trifling nature I have alluded to. But, even of this, I have no direct information or personal knowledge. This bill then wants the fundamental fact on which it has been recommended to us If this *ostensible cause* furnishes the *real motive* for this procedure, it is enough to induce us to vote against it, that we have neither evidence, knowledge, or well founded belief of the existence of that cause as a fact. But suppose that *we too assume the fact*, that our people do trade largely and criminally with the enemy, furnishing him with provisions for his fleet and army. Is *embargo* the proper remedy. *Is the fruit to be expected* from it worth the mighty sacrifice which will attend it. Will it, as is asserted, "*shorten the war?*"

The proper reward of guilt is punishment—but it is *the guilty men only* who should be punished. If your laws are inefficient, revise and amend them If your officers are careless, remove them and appoint those who are more vigilant But do not punish *a whole people* because of a *few sinners*. In regard to its operation on the war—is there any foundation for the supposition that the enemy cannot sustain without the aid they receive from our citizens? What great warlike nation armed at all points, was ever starved into a peace? It is true that it might be put to additional trouble and expence—but that this war will be carried on against us as extensively and effectually, after the passage of this bill as before, until we [illegible] [illegible] All history [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by Britain, [illegible] French [illegible] [illegible] prevailed in France [illegible] minister attempted [illegible] submission by cutting off [illegible] supplies.—But what was the consequence—did it "shorten the war"—[illegible] bring France to terms—the very reverse actually happened—the [illegible] the nation was roused—every [illegible] ground was cultivated—plenty [illegible] ed—the plan was rendered abortive [illegible] has been justly considered the weakest that was ever attempted by the [illegible] who conceived it. The British [illegible] last nation to be materially affected [illegible] this scheme, and it is vanity [illegible] imagine, that she will yield to such a pressure. The time also that we have selected, is the most unfortunate that could have been chosen for the experiment. Britain is now allied against France with all the other great continental powers—her fleets still command the ocean—the granaries of Europe are open to her—through the Baltic she may command the wheat of the North—the Isles and countries bordering on the Mediterranean offer an abundant supply, upon as good terms as those at which it could be obtained here—her own harvests have been for the last year most abundant—and can we reasonably expect to "*shorten a war*" begun by *ourselves*, with such a nation, by such means. No! it is mere delusion—distress our own people we may, and certainly will, by such expedients—but if we do not end this war until England give us peace, we shall wage it *ad Græcas Calendas*. We shall not even take our enemy by surprise—he is not only apprised of our disposition to starve him, but has already felt what our *restrictive energies* can perform, and past experience should have taught us how worthless and destructive such a policy is. We began this sort of warfare in 1806, then we prohibited the importation of certain articles, selected *very wisely*, exposing to distress her great manufacturers, but it produced *nothing*. In 1808 we called to our aid *Embargo*—*that* was to starve her Islanders; we kept it up until we were tired of it, then abandoned it, and were laughed at by the British minister. We next resorted to non-intercourse, both with England and France. This neither coerced England, nor satisfied France—and finally we were *obliged* to declare war. Let us no longer be deceived. If we mean to *conquer peace*, (*as the fashionable phrase is*)—if we mean to attempt to "*shorten the war*" by any efforts of our own, let them be noble and manly. Let us cherish (as far as we get any) our commerce—to replenish our treasury—to enable our citizens to support the burthens imposed, and to be imposed upon them—unrestrained by *too much regulation it will take care of itself*. Let us sacredly obey the constitution and laws, in war as well as in peace, whatever we may think of their justice or policy. Let us face the *enemy like men*. Meet an *invading foe on the shore of our seas, and let* THAT *be the field of battle. Let those* WHO MADE *this war*—*those who delight in a war of invasion and conquest*—*those who aspire to the honor of being the founders of the great western commercial empire, which will reach from Halifax through the Canadas and Lakes to New-Orleans*—*let those men shorten the war on the ramparts of Quebec. Thither let the brave western militia (who have covered themselves with unfading glory) resort. Happily on their route*, they may fall in with *their brethren of the standing army*—*be able to inspire its generals with wisdom and concord; and infuse into the [illegible] portion of their own martial spirit*—*then may our people forget the errors which have attended our war*—*this army redeem itself from disgrace, and the American name be as famous for deeds of valor on the land, as it is already for those performed on the ocean.*

It is worthy the grave attention of this committee to consider what, will be the operation of this measure upon ourselves—For if its tendency is to injure us more than the enemy, we ought not to adopt it. By this measure, we shall give a most severe blow to the *farming* interest from Carolina to New England—Yes; the interest of that large and valuable portion of our community—*the bone and nerve of the body politic*—is sacrificed by this bill. The wheat and corn market will be destroyed. Wheat now commands from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty cents a bushel. After this law shall have been in operation

[illegible] which he breathes. [illegible] still greater in particular cases. By this fatal measure we unite with the enemy in depriving many in the eastern states, of their living, of their employments, without which they can scarcely exist. A large portion of that community live by commerce—their land is cold and sterile, but their minds and bodies active and strong—they live by the ocean—*Is it an object of this bill to take from them their all, because the enemy hath not yet done so?*

By this bill we shall reduce them from affluence to poverty—we place before them the sad alternative of breaking through the restraints of this law or *starving*—and are we not about to incur a most fearful risk? It appears to me, that this measure leads to consequences the most alarming; and of which I will not permit myself to speak. But I do conjure the gentlemen of the majority to pause for one moment, and reflect;—I conjure all who, with me, consider the union of these States as the ark of our political safety, and therefore to be cherished beyond all other objects;—I conjure every patriotic man, to take care how he adopts such an expedient.—There is a point, beyond which freemen will not be compelled to go—but I forbear.

This fatal measure will not only destroy the whole of *the export trade*, which the enemy may leave us, but also our *import trade*. We impoverish the treasury, and tax most enormously every citizen in his consumption of foreign articles of the first necessity. What vessel will come to our ports, when he cannot take away a return, either in specie or produce? None.—He will desert these inhospitable shores, and betake himself to other markets. The current of trade will be essentially, and *perhaps permanently changed*. Our already exhausted treasury will be deprived of millions of dollars, now so much wanted, for the public exigencies. And articles, by long habits, become necessaries of life, such as sugar, tea, &c. will, like your penalties, be quadrupled in price. Let us then abandon this suicidal policy.—Let us not destroy our own children, that we may inflict a light stroke upon the enemy.

What I have said, in regard to the alledged trade with the enemy, and its probable operation on the war *here*, had no reference to the provision trade carried on through neutral ports, and which may ultimately be applied to the use of the armies serving against the French in the peninsula. By prohibiting this trade (as this bill does) we may perhaps distress the allied army, and for a short time paralize its efforts. But let me ask gentlemen whether this is *the real object, masked under a charge against our citizens, of illegally trading with the enemy?* Have we *indeed* been conducted, by *the invisible hand*, to this point? Do we really wish to be the open aiders and abettors of the *Iron King*, in his wicked war against Portugal and Spain? Do we really desire to throw our *mite*, our *little spiteful mite*, into the scale of the Tyrant, against nations fighting for their native land, to repel an usurping invader? I hope not, sir.—This is not the sentiment of the nation; yet this bill will effect all that can *be covertly done* by this government, in aid of the French. But even this effort, unwise as it is, will be ineffectual.—The cause of Spain and Portugal *will succeed;* we may embarrass their operations for a moment, but other nations will gladly supply what we shall withdraw. And is this the time, to unite our efforts with those of the French? *The cause of the Tyrant, is on the wane;—Europe has arisen from her slumbers, and is in arms. Whilst we are adding another knot to the "magic cord," with which he has encircled us;—which was to have been cut, but* HAS NOT BEEN CUT *by the sword of war. Whilst we are affixing our empty rattling "canister to the tail of the Beast," the huntsmen are in sight—the extended spear may reach him—he dies, or he lives to devour us.* Mistaken disastrous policy! Thus to throw the weight of a free people into the scale of the oppressor of the world, who has forever returned our caresses by injustice and insult. It does really appear to me, that the passage of this bill, connected with other matters recommended for adoption, in the Presi-

[illegible] of this executive scheme, to receive and [illegible] This Embargo, is only a part of the executive plan; this bill was brought [illegible] foreign relations, as a report *in part.*—The President has advised us to prohibit [illegible] of such fabrics as are usually made in England. When this recommendation shall have become a law, we need only add a power to the Collectors, to seize all goods which *they suspect to be of English manufacture, and we have the French system in its very essence.*

But sir, it is not merely to the general principles and policy of this bill that I object; *its details* also, present to my mind most serious grounds of complaint. They are strange and alarming, overturning principles fundamental to our free institutions, and exposing the persons and property of the citizens to arbitrary sway. Having had no opportunity to examine this bill (the house refusing yesterday to print it) my recollection of its particular provisions may not be precisely correct. I can therefore only present to the view of the committee a few general objections to the form which has been given to it. In the first place, the penalties appear to me to be unreasonably severe, and disproportionate—making no discrimination between different degrees of guilt—taking from the courts the common power to graduate the degrees of punishment, and apportion them to the circumstances of each case—involving all who transgress one [illegible] of the law in indiscriminate ruin. Every law should have a proper sanction to secure its execution—every crime should be punished so as to reclaim the offender, or deter others from doing the like. All beyond this is abuse of power. The American people have shown much concern on this important point. They have expressed their disapprobation of severe punishment, by generally ameliorating their criminal codes. This bill confiscates the vessel and cargo—the carriage and goods of every man who infringes its provisions—and superadds a penalty *of four fold the value of the whole!*—This is the rule, even in cases where *the vessel, or carriage and goods, are seized and confiscated;*—this is enormous, and beyond all bounds of justice and reason.—Besides, there is no discrimination between the case of *him* who shall break this law with the criminal intent to aid the enemy, and *him* who may attempt to send away his goods to a neutral port, to save himself *from ruin.* And yet no one can pretend, that the grade of criminality is the same.—This bill also invests the President, and through him the custom-house officers, with powers of vast extent, affecting the personal rights and property of our citizens, contrary to the spirit and letter of our constitutions and laws.—Custom-house officers may enter houses, and seize the property of any man, whom they shall see fit to suspect.—They may even interrupt the transportation by land, of the produce of the country, from one place to another, within the United States, (a branch of business, now of the utmost importance,) under pretence that a waggon, in going *towards* a port, from which the goods might be exported—or *towards* a place, in the possession of the enemy. The President's orders constitute the law of the land, going as far as a law of congress can give full and entire protection to the person executing such orders.

The good old rule, which we received from our ancestors, and to be found in *magna charta*, that no freeman shall be passed upon, either in person or property, but by due course of law, is lost sight of, and the American people are placed under the dominion of a single man. But this is not the most deformed picture of the bill—*the means* by which these formidable powers are to be executed, are still more dangerous and alarming. The collectors and custom-house officers, (famous in history for acts of oppression,) may call to their aid military force, whenever they see fit, without controul or responsibility. This prostrates at once the liberty of the people; it is executing civil process by military power, where no actual resistance has been made to the civil authority. There is no shield interposed between the breast of the citizen and the bayonet of the soldier; all depends on the discretion of a custom-house officer—a host of petty tyrants will desolate the land, and woe be to him who shall incur their resentment—they have only to point out an individual as an object of suspicion, and the military force raised to defend his rights, may assault his castle, and seize his person. This strikes at the root of our free institutions—it is proclaiming martial law—it is repugnant to the Constitution, and laws of this nation. The Constitution invests Congress with power "to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union." Military force cannot be resorted to *originally*, not even the *militia force*; much less can a mercenary army be *at once* called in. Within this

[illegible] expressly requires a justice's certificate from a Judge of the U. S. that the civil authority is insufficient, before the *militia can be called forth.*"—But the bill before us contains no such provision—Military force may be resorted to in all cases at the discretion of the collectors. And let me ask, if it has been reserved for these gentlemen, formerly so watchful of the liberty of the people, so alarmed at every extension of executive power, *to do more* to destroy the one and extend the other, than they have ever accused their opponents of *intending?*—I move, sir, that this bill be amended, by striking out the first section.

(Debate to be continued.)

Great News from Europe.

BY THE FLAG OF TRUCE, BRAMBLE, ARRIVED AT ANNAPOLIS. 42 DAYS FROM PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

DECISIVE DEFEAT OF BONAPARTE.

With the loss of 82,000 men, 180 pieces of cannon, Leipsic taken, &c.

AN Officer arrived this morning at the office of Lord Castlereagh, with dispatches from Sir C. Stewart and Lord Catchcart. They announce, that on the 16th ult. there were two battles fought; one between Gen. Blucher and Ney; the other between Bonaparte and the Prince of Schwartzenburg.

First battle—After a hard and sanguinary action, which continued for some hours, Ney was defeated with the loss of 12,000 men.

Second battle—This battle, fought on the same day as the first, was equally well-contested and bloody. But at length Bonaparte succeeded in breaking thro' the centre of the Prince of Schwartzenberg's army, by bringing up the whole of his cavalry under Murat. The allies then brought up their reserve, and drove Bonaparte back upon the point he occupied before he pierced the Prince of Schwartzenberg's centre.—The battle terminated at night, and both armies remained in sight of each other, without either having gained any material advantage—On the 17th October they prepared for the more important battle that was to take place on the next day.

Third battle—On the 18th the allies having collected and concentrated all their forces under the Crown Prince and Blucher and the Prince of Schwartzenburg, attacked Bonaparte in all his positions—He fought with the determination, the desperation, that a man may be supposed to have, who feels that his crown perhaps depends upon the issue of the conflict.—But his obstinacy, his talents, his skill, were unavailing. He was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men, and nearly 200 pieces of cannon.

Leipsic was stormed, without giving the enemy a day's respite. The allies advanced to Leipsic the day after their glorious victory, and after a most bloody resistance took it by storm, with 30,000 prisoners, a great number of cannon, ammunition, &c. &c.

Thus, in four days, Bonaparte's army was reduced one half a more rapid and enormous loss than he sustained in the same space of time even in his calamitous campaign in Russia.

		MEN.
Loss on the 16th, by Ney,		12,000
do.	18th, by Bonaparte,	40,000
do.	19th, storming Leipsic,	30,000
Total,		82,000

Driven from Leipsic, Bonaparte attempted to retreat by Erfurth, the direct road to the Rhine. He failed—the road was already occupied by his conquerors. His retreat to Erfurth was cut off—He then, with the wreck and remnant of his army, took the road towards Brunswick, thus removing further from his resources and his reinforcements. The allies are in pursuit of him, and he is destined, we trust, to experience fresh disasters and defeats May we not now retort upon him his own words and say, "Surely the finger of Providence is here!"

Of the officers that fell on either side we have no detailed account. The following French generals are named—Macdonald, Souham and Poniatowski were made prisoners. Regnier, Lauriston, Bertrand, Valarey and Brune, killed. The King of Saxony has been rescued from the tyrant's yoke, with all his court.

Great numbers of the Saxons and Bavarians, and Wertemberg troops, came over to the Allies—Bonaparte narrowly escaped; he fled from Leipsic two hours only before the allies entered it.

Dresden is reported to have been entered on the 18th.

A grand illumination took place throughout England, from the 6th to the 10th November, on account of the success of the allies

The [illegible] was communicated to the public [illegible] by the Lord Mayor, [illegible] a bulletin issued from the Foreign Office, and in the course of the day official particulars were published in the following

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign-Office, Nov. 3, 1813.

Mr. Solly arrived this morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, from Leipsig, with duplicates of dispatches from Lieutenant-General the honorable Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. of which the following are copies.

SEEDLITZ, Oct. 17.

MY LORD,—The glorious army of Silesia has added another victory to its list, and the brow of its veteran leaders is decorated with fresh laurels.

Forty pieces of cannon, twelve thousand killed, wounded and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, have been the fruits of the victory of Radefeld and Lindenthal.

The enemy soon after the first onset gave up the advanced villages, and retired some distance, but tenaciously held the woody ground on the right, and the villages of Gros and Klein Wetteritz, as also the villages of Moken on their left. At Mockern a most bloody contest ensued; it was taken and retaken by the corps of Yorck five times; the musquetry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field; many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburg regiment of hussars distinguished itself in a particular manner, and supported by infantry, charged a battery of 8 pieces, which they carried.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Gerat and Little Werteritz, and [illegible], and in the woody ground around them; and when they found we had forced their left, they brought an additional number of troops on Count Langeron, who was chiefly engaged with Marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighbourhood of Duben. However, the Russians, equally with their brave allies in arms, made the most gallant efforts, and they were fully succesful—night only put an end to the action. The Russian cavalry acted in a very brilliant manner. Gen Klop's cavalry took a battery of 13 guns, and the Cossacks of Gen. Euranuel, five. The enemy drew off towards Siegeritz and Plosen, and passed the Partha River. General Sacheh's corps, which supported Gen Langeron, very much distinguished itself in the presence of Bonaparte, who, it seems, according to the information of the prisoners arrived from the other part of his army at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The corps of generals D'Yorck which so conspicuously distinguished, itself, had many of its most gallant leaders killed or wounded, among the latter are colonels Heinmitz, Kutzler, Bouch, Hiller, Lowenthal, Laurets; majors Scohn and Bismarck. The momentary loss of these officers is serious, as they nearly all commanded brigades, from the reduced state of general officers in the Prussian army, and I have since regret in adding that his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenberg Strelitz, who was distinguishing himslf in a particular manner, having two horses shot under him, and whose gallant corps took five hundred prisoners and an Eagle, received a severe, but, I trust, not a dangerous wound. Among the Russians there are general Chinchin, and several officers of distinction killed and wounded; and I average general Blucher's whole loss between six and seven thousand men *hors de combat.*

I can add little to the catalogue of the merits of this brave army in endeavoring, feebly, but I hope faithfully, to detail its proceedings. Your Lordship will, I am persuaded, justly appreciate the enthusiasm and heroism by which its operations have been guided. It has fought twenty one combats since hostilities re-commenced.

[*This letter is concluded by a detail of the movements and positions of the allied army previous to the battle, which we are obliged, for want of room, to omit.*]

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

LEIPSIG, Oct. 19, 1813.

MY LORD,

"Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause, so justly entitles her to receive.

"I wish it had fallen to the lot of some abler pen, to detail to your Lordship the splendid events of these two last days; but in endeavoring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall best do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a fresh opportunity.

"The victory of Gen. Blucher, upon the 16th, has been followed, on the 18th, by that of the whole combined forces over the army of Bonaparte, in the neighborhood of Leipsig.

[illegible] pieces of cannon, sixty thousand [illegible] an immense number of prisoners, the desertion of the whole Saxon army, the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry, [illegible] are Regnier, Vallery, Bruno, [illegible] and Lauriston, are some of the first fruits of this glorious day."

"The capture, by assault, of the [illegible] of Leipsig, this morning, the [illegible] artillery, [illegible] the King of Saxony, and all his Court, the garrison and rear-guard of the French army, all [illegible] (the number of which [illegible] men,) the narrow escape of Bonaparte, who fled from Leipsig at 9 o'clock, the allies entering at 11 o'clock; the complete overthrow (*deroute*) of the French army, who are endeavouring to escape in all directions, and who are still surrounded, are the next objects of [illegible] ation.

"The further result your Lordship can but arrive at, from our military positions.

[*Here follows an account of the* [illegible] *ation of the allied armies, which we reluctantly compelled to omit.*]

During the action, twenty-two pieces of Saxon artillery joined us from the enemy, and two Westphalian regiments of hussars, and two battalions of Saxons; the former were opportunely made use of in the instant against the enemy, our artillery and ammunition were all forward; and the Prince-Royal addressed the latter by an officer, that he would head them immediately against the enemy, which they, [illegible] accepted.

The communication being established between the grand attacks and that of the two armies, the Grand Duke Constantine, Generals Platoff, Miloradovitch, and other officers of distinction, joined the Prince-Royal, [illegible] the events carrying on in that direction.

It seems the most desperate resistance was made by the enemy at Probstheide, Stelleritz, and Connewitz [illegible] different columns bearing on these points, as detailed in my former dispatch, finally carried every thing before them. General Bennigsen taking the villages upon the right of the Reutsch [illegible] been joined by Gen. Bubna from Dresden, Gen. Tolstoy having come up [illegible] relieved the former in the blockade of that city, and Gen. Gu[illegible] with twenty-five thousand Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster. Thielman and Prince Maurice Lichtenstein's corps moved upon [illegible] er, and the result of the day was, that the enemy lost above [illegible] men in killed, wounded and prisoners, sixty-five pieces of artillery, and [illegible] teen battalions of German infantry, with all their staff and [illegible] over en masse during the action.

The armies remained upon the ground which they so bravely conquered, the night The Prince-Royal had his bivouac at Paunsdorth; Gen. Blucher remained at Witteritz, and the Emperor and King at Roda.

About the close of the day, it was understood the enemy were retiring by Weisenfels and Naumberg; Gen. Blucher received an order from the King of Prussia, to detach in that direction. The movement of the Prince Royal's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittenburg, that upon Erfurth has long since been lost to them; the line of the Saale alone remains, and as their flanks and rear will be operated upon during their march, it is difficult to say what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine.

This morning the town of Leipsic was attacked and carried, after a short resistance, by the armies of Gen. Blucher, the Prince-Royal, and Gen. Beningsen, and the grand army. Marshal Marmont and Macdonald, commanded in the town; these, with Marshals Augereau and Victor, narrowly escaped with a small escort.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each leading their respective troops, entered the town at different points, and met in the Great Square.——The acclamations and rejoicings of the people, are not to be described.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,

Lieutenant-General

P. S. On the field of battle, this day officers arrived from Gen. Tettenborn, bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders, and the keys of the town, which were presented by the Prince-Royal to the Emperor of Russia.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The great and splended success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe.

In Spain, the glorious and decisive victory, obtained near Vittoria, has been

[illegible] termination of the armistice in [illegible] of Europe, and the declara-[illegible] by the Emperor of Austria [illegible] have been most hap-[illegible] by a system of cordial [illegible] amongst the allied [illegible]

[illegible] of this union have even [illegible] which it [illegible] to entain.

[illegible] signal victories obtained over [illegible] armies in Silesia, and Caml [illegible] the efforts of the enemy [illegible] into the heart of the Au-[illegible] Prussian territories were [illegible] frustrated.

[illegible] have been followed [illegible] of operations, combined [illegible] judgment, and executed [illegible] consummate prudence, [illegible] and ability, as to have led in [illegible] not only to the discomfiture [illegible] those projects which the ruler of [illegible] so presumptuously announc-[illegible] the renewal of the contest, but to [illegible] capture and destruction of the great-[illegible] part of the army under his imme-[illegible] command.

The annals of Europe afford no ex-[illegible] of victories more splendid and [illegible] than those which have been [illegible] achieved in Saxony.

While the perseverance and gallantry [illegible] by the allied forces of every [illegible] engaged in this conflict, [illegible] exalted to the highest pitch of [illegible] their military character, you will, [illegible] persuaded, agree with me in ren-[illegible] the full tribute of applause to [illegible] sovereigns and princes, who, in [illegible] cause of national indepen-[illegible] have so eminently distinguished [illegible] as the leaders of the armies [illegible] respective nations.

With such a prospect before you, I [illegible] that I may rely with the [illegible] confidence on your disposition [illegible] me to afford the necessary [illegible] in support of a system of al-[illegible] which originating chiefly in the [illegible] and distinguished views [illegible] the emperor of Russia, and followed [illegible] as it has been with corresponding [illegible] by the other allied powers, has [illegible] a change the most momen-[illegible] in the affairs of the continent.

I shall direct copies of the several [illegible] which I have concluded [illegible] the northern powers, to be laid [illegible] you, as soon as the ratifications [illegible] them shall have been duly exchanged.

I have further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty of alliance and concert with the Emperor of Austria, and that the powerful league already formed, has received an important addition of force by the declaration of Bavaria against France.

I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction, the renewal of the ancient connection with the Austrian government; and that justly appreciating all the value of the accession of that great power to the common cause, you will be prepared, as far as circumstances will permit, to enable me to support his Imperial Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the contest.

The war between this country and the United States of America, still continues; but I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the measures adopted by the government of the United States, for the conquest of Canada, have been frustrated by the valor of His Majesty's troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.

Whilst Great-Britain, in conjunction with her allies is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations, it must be matter of deep regret to find an additional enemy in the government of a country, whose real interest in the issue of this great contest must be the same as our own.

It is known to the world that this country was not the aggressor in this war.

I have not hitherto seen any disposition on the part of the government of the UNITED STATES to close it, of which I could avail myself consistently with a due attention to the interests of his Majesty's subjects.

I am at all times ready to enter into discussion with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you.

I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure which I am confident however you will judge to be unavoida-[illegible]

[illegible] the present year will [illegible] a considerable [illegible] in many branches of the revenue.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I congratulate you on the decided conviction which now happily prevails throughout so large a portion of Europe that the war in which the allied powers are engaged against the Ruler of France, is a war of necessity; and his views of universal dominion can only be defeated by combined and determined resistance.

The public spirit and national enthusiasm which have successively accomplished the deliverance of the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and of the Russian empire now equally animates the German people; and we may justly entertain the fullest confidence that the same perseverance on their part will ultimately lead to the same glorious result.

I cannot but deplore most deeply the continuance of this extended warfare and of all those miseries which the insatiable ambition of the Ruler of France has so long inflicted upon Europe.

No disposition to require from France sacrifices of any description inconsistent with her honor or just pretensions as a nation, will ever be on my part, or on that of his Majesty's allies, an obstacle of Peace.

The restoration of that great blessing upon principles of justice and equality has never ceased to be my anxious wish; but I am fully convinced that it can only be obtained by a continuance of those efforts which have already delivered so large a part of Europe from the power of the enemy.

To the firmness and perseverance of this country, those advantages may in a great degree be ascribed. Let this consideration animate us to new exertions, and we shall thus, I trust, be enabled to bring this long and arduous contest to a conclusion which will be consistent with the independence of all the nations engaged in it, and with the general security of Europe.

Another Victory Reported.

LONDON, NOV. 5

A messenger from the Elbe is just arrived, with an account of a fresh victory, gained on the 23d ult. over the enemy.

They lost 5,000 men made prisoners, 25 General officers, and 40 pieces of cannon. This is supposed to be a victory over Davoust.—This intelligence comes also from the Weser, as well as the Elbe.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1814.

DESPATCHES FROM ENGLAND.

A flag of truce has arrived at Annapolis, with despatches from Lord Castlereagh, the British Minister, to the Secretary of State.—This arrival has given rise to numerous conjectures as to the subject of these despatches.—It is, however, generally believed they relate to the Russian Mission, and contain proposals for negociation, if not distinct terms of peace. A paper from New-York was received in town on Thursday morning, which encouraged the belief that this desirable object was already accomplished.—Later communications do not place the subject in so strong a point of view. Without having reference to any of the numerous letters with which the papers are filled, we think we are well grounded in the assertion, that the despatches are of a pacific nature, and that combined with the present state of affairs in Europe, and various other causes, they will not fail to produce a peace,—and not unlikely an armistice pending the negociations.

Great-Britain although she may be unwilling to treat under a mediation, would not, and could not with decency, omit the opportunity afforded her by the friendly interference of Russia and the advances made by this country, of proposing some other mode of negociation—and, in answer to such proposal, we should not be surprised if either new instructions were sent to our Envoys to treat directly, or new Ministers appointed to discuss and settle the differences between the two countries.—The messenger who came in the flag of truce, it is said, has been requested to wait three weeks for an answer to the despatches from Lord Castlereagh.—We may expect in a few days more distinct information on this most interesting subject.

The return of Mr. GALLATIN is daily expected at Washington.

From the National Intelligencer of Jan. 1.

FROM BRITAIN.

Various rumors were in circulation during the whole of yesterday respecting propositions which are said to have been made to our government, by the [illegible] count of them. We [illegible] not yet fully [illegible] coming [illegible] that a flag of truce [illegible] England, at Annapolis, with a despatch from the British minister to our Secretary of State, bearing date early in November, which although it contains no distinct proposition, may be considered as rather of a pacific character. It is said that the British minister speaks in this despatch of a communication to the Russian government, and, through it, with our Envoys at St. Petersburgh, relating to a negociation to be entered into between the United States and Great Britain for peace; but that no document, either from the Russian government or our Envoys, in reply thereto, has been forwarded. Under such circumstances, it would seem impossible for our government justly to appreciate the real object or intentions of the British government. Their letter relating to despatches from our Envoys might have been written on the presumption that those despatches had already reached our government. We must therefore await further arrivals before we can form any correct idea of their import. If, as we have reason to believe, the Neptune, which took our Ministers to St. Petersburgh, was to leave the Baltic in the latter end of October with despatches for the United States, all doubt or uncertainty on the important subject will soon be removed.

The Coasting Trade.—We understand, that by the Instructions of the President, no vessel will be allowed to depart from this port for New-York or any port in Long-Island sound, or for any port eastward of this. Thus is *our coasting trade nearly at an end!* A great number of small vessels belonging to the Eastward are now lying at our wharves—the crews, with their packs on their backs, left this town on Wednesday and Thursday last, to travel home by land.

Mr. Stockton's Speech on the Embargo.

We recommend this Speech to the sober consideration of all who have or think they have a spark of attachment to civil liberty or the honor and welfare of the country. It points out in a strain of rare eloquence and argument, the hideous unconstitutional deformities of that law—a law which in *better times* would have shocked the feelings of nine tenths of the community to a kind of resistance which would have made those who dared to enact it, tremble at the bar of public opinion.

The News.—The recent intelligence from Europe, must be highly gratifying to all who wish for the overthrow of the most ambitious and iron-handed despotism that has ever oppressed mankind. Since the destruction of the Turks before Vienna by the gallant Sobieski, when all Europe was in consternation lest the christian world should be desolated by the Mahometan sword, no event has happened which could give greater cause of exultation to that quarter of the globe.—The Rhine will again be the boundary of France; and the repose and happiness of Europe, be associated in history with the name of "Alexander the Deliverer."

COM. DECATUR has stated to the Government that blue lights were burnt at the mouth of New-London harbor as signals to the enemy—and that there is no doubt that they have, by signals and otherwise, instantaneous information of the movements of his squadron. Great but unsuccessful exertions have been made to discover the criminals. We hope the exertions will be continued, that it may be known whether the villains are traitors or spies—and who they are.

CONGRESS.

The Committee of Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, have reported two bills, in consonance to the message of the President recommending such measures; the one for prohibiting the delivery of cargoes of libelled vessels on bonds, pending their trial, to those who claim a right to them; and the other, a bill to prohibit the practice of ransoming vessels from the enemy. These bills are made the order for Monday next.

The Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate, have also reported a bill to prohibit the importation of ardent spirits, the produce of the cane, from any foreign quarter of the world; and also, of certain woolen and cotton goods; agreeably to what is recommended in the President's confidential message recommending an embargo.

In the House, a resolution was adopted, introduced by Mr. Bradley of Vermont, requesting the President of the United States, to furnish such information as may illustrate the causes of the failure of the operation of our armies on the Northern frontier.—Ayes 137, Noes 13.

A joint resolution has passed the Senate, which has been sent to the House [illegible]

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

BOSTON, JAN. 7.

From the Niagara Frontier.

The following interesting articles were received by last night's Albany Mail.

ALBANY, JAN. 4.

Extract of a letter from Major Gen. Hall, commanding on the Niagara frontier, to His Exc. Gov. Tompkins, dated Buffalo, Dec. 23, 1813.

"I this day arrived at Buffalo, and assumed the command of the troops, being all volunteers here on this station.—The whole number here, at Lewiston, &c. may amount to 2000 of all descriptions."

From the same to the same, dated Head Quarters, Niagara Frontier, Dec. 30, 1813, 7 o'clock P. M.

[Received by Express.]

SIR—I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. and to add that this frontier is wholly desolate. The British crossed over, supported by a strong party of Indians, a little before day this morning, near Black Rock—they were met by the militia under my command with spirit; but overpowered by the numbers and discipline of the enemy, the militia gave way and fled on every side; every attempt to rally them was ineffectual. The enemy's purpose was obtained, and the flourishing village of *BUFFALO IS LAID IN RUINS.*—The Niagara frontier now lies open, and naked to our enemies. Your judgment will direct you what is most proper in this emergency. I am exhausted with fatigue, and must defer particulars till to-morrow. Many valuable lives are lost.

[illegible], N. Y. JAN. 1.

An express has just passed through this place for Albany. He brings the following distressing intelligence—that the day before yesterday the British were discovered to be making preparations for crossing at Black Rock—that Major Gen Hall marched immediately from Buffalo with the force under his command, (consisting of about 700 militia)—that he was met at the water's edge by the enemy, in number about 1400, and after a skirmish, was obliged to retreat with the loss of 25 or 30 men—that the British then proceeded to Buffalo, which place, with the exception of 6 or 7 houses, WAS LAID IN ASHES!

Gen. Drummond, it is said, commanded the late British expedition across the Niagara, with 1000 or 1100 regulars, 200 militia, and 240 Indians; the regulars consisted of the 100th regiment, part of a regiment of Scotch royals, and a few of the 49th. Col. Murray took Fort Niagara, and was slightly wounded. None of the British were killed there, and not much American blood was spilt. This account is given by a deserter.

It is said when the enemy approached Fort Niagara, they found the gates open, by accident or design; entered and took it without much opposition.

Col. Bowyer, commander at Mobile, has announced the arrival at Pensacola of 9 sail of British vessels, including two bomb vessels. The letter is dated Nov. 26. He had wrote to Col. Russell to join him, and in that case he expected to be able to defend the country; otherwise he expected that country would be lost.

The Herald, Forester and Contest, British sloops of war, were off the mouth of the Mississippi at the last dates. It was said they had landed troops at Pensacola.

The news from Europe, by the dispatch vessel in the Chesapeake, and the pacific reports, have greatly depressed the price of foreign merchandise in our seaports, and no where more than in Boston.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 4.

The news per the Bramble, has had an inconceivable effect upon our market. An immense deal of property was yesterday literally *thrown under* the hammer, and *knocked down* at the following prices: Coffee 23 cents, Sugar at 22, 50, Hyson Tea at 1,94, Souchong at 1,60, Salt at 87½ cents, and other articles in proportion.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BANK OF RHODE ISLAND held on Monday, the 3d inst. the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz.—*WALTER CHANNING, THOMAS DENNIS, AUDLEY CLARKE, WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. ROBERT ROBINSON, CHRISTOPHER RHODES, JOHN G. WHITEHORNE, SIMEON MARTIN, and WILLIAM* [illegible]NGS.

And at a meeting of the board of Direct-[illegible]

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

JAN. 8, 1814.

Arrived at this port on Saturday last, Spanish brig Favoritta, [illegible], 24 days from Porto Rico, bound to New-Haven, with 60 puncheons rum, sugar, [illegible], &c.—Dec. 13, lat. 29, spoke a Spanish ship 10 days from Philadelphia, bound to Havanna.—Dec. 14, lat. 29, 12, long. 72, was fired at and boarded from the French letter-of-marque schr. Cleopatra, Capt. Chaumont, 8 days from this port.—The Capt. and crew of the Favoritta were taken out, and being threatened to be sent to New-Orleans.—Capt. Chaumont then commenced unlading the cargo of the brig, and after taking 10 bbls. 3 tierces and several boxes of sugars, 7 bales coffee, 1 hhd. of rum, and taking all the spare sails, and rigging, told the supercargo of the Favoritta, that unless he would ransom her in half an hour for 10,000 dollars, he should burn her.—The supercargo then drew a bill on his consignee at New-York, for 10,000 dollars, as a ransom, and was permitted to proceed, after a detention of 5 hours. A large sch'r being in sight, and standing for the privateer, was probably the the cause why the Favoritta's cargo was not all taken out.—The Cleopatra at first hoisted American colors, but when the Favoritta shewed the French flag—The privateer had no carriage guns and only 5 small brass swivels, [illegible] and muskets, and 36 men, who were all Americans.

Capt. Chaumont [illegible] was bound to France as a letter of marque—the sch'r was light, and the Favoritta was the first vessel she had fallen in with.—Mr. [illegible], who appeared to be a passenger in the Cleopatra, said that they intended to look out for Spanish or Portuguese vessels with sugar and coffee, and when they had obtained a cargo, they should proceed to France.

Arrived yesterday, Spanish brig San Francisco de Paula, Hoballo, 23 days from Havanna, with sugars, coffee, &c. consigned to Mr. J. Baret, of Boston. Spoke nothing.

Peace and Fortune, Anticipated!!

20,000 & 5,000 dls.

HIGH PRIZES.

THE 3d class of the PLYMOUTH BEACH LOTTERY, punctual to the day fixed, commenced drawing on Wednesday last.

In this popular Lottery, a few warranted undrawn whole, half and quarter Tickets, may be obtained by Orders left at the Office of J. C. SHAW, so famous for obtaining for his customers Prizes, such as $ 20,000, 15,000 1000, &c.—Apply soon, and "Don't give up the Ship."

Lottery Office, Jan. 7, 1814.

WANTED,

TEN Shares in the *Rhode-Island Union Bank*, or the *Newport Bank*.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Jan. 8, 1814.

FOR SALE,

At Store, No 90, *Broad-street*,

COFFEE of the following qualities: 7 pound for a Dollar: 6 lb. for do. 5 4 lb. for do.—TEAS, Souchong for 12s per lb. and Hyson skin for 8s and 10s per lb.—West-India RUM as cheap by the gallon, as can be bought by the Hogshead at the present time.—SUGAR, Good Muscovado, 6 pounds for a Dollar.

Newport, Jan. 7.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting the crew of the Spanish brig *Favoritta*, as the subscriber will pay no debts of their contracting.

[illegible]

Newport, Jan. 3.